CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE NORTH CAROLINA DISTILLERS

BEARSAY TESTIMONY FOR THE CAMPAIGN

B. N. Dana, Jr., Not Likely to Be Confirmed

The Investigations-

The post-tradership investigation was not car

ried on yesterday. The Spencer investigation

was adjourned over till to-day by reason of the atsence of witnesses, and is protably ended. The insane Asylum inquiry will be continued to-day. The receipts from internal revenue yesterday e \$290,677.57, and from customs, \$529,996.49

pusiness yesterday were: Currency, \$4,000,674; sait of legal tenders for redemption of 36: including coin certificates, \$31,966,100; outstanding legal tenders, \$370,945,392. Baval Orders. Commander William M. Folger, ordered to the Marion as executive; Ensign W. H. Masser, to

samination before the retiring board; Lieutenat O. F. Hergerman, detached from the Marion and ordered to the Monongahela as executive; faster Carles G. Calking, from the Juniate, nd ordered to the storeship New Hampshire.

The Light House Board. reed to report adversely on the bill which proepartment. The committee also agreed that it not expedient to dispense with the services

Navy Expenditures. The Committee on Expenditures in the Navy

artment has called upon Secretary Robison statement showing the exact condition of his unexpended appropriations for the present seal year. The reply of the Secretary will show that be has sufficient funds on hand to meet all mands for the balance of the year, and will the compelled to anticipate any of the appro-iation for the next fiscal year. He includes the hole for the pay of officers and seames. Nominations. The President sent the following nominations

the Senate yesterday: Sumner Howard, to be of Utah; Wm. Dalley, marshal of United States for district of Nebraska; Frank Campbell, of Kansas, to be register of hand office, Kiryin, Kansas; Frank W. Perry, late captain 24th infantry, to be second lieutenant 24th infantry. Ppetmasters—Thomas Bosk, at Cameron, Ma; Lewis Lambright, Middletown, Ohio; Joel A. Coffey, Spencer, Ind. Naval Promotions—Capts. C. B. Hebb and P. R. Fendall to be majors in the Marine corps; First Lieutenants H. J. Bishop and K. L. Meade to be captains in the Marine corps; Second Lieutenants G. C. Goodios and Richard Wallach to be first lieutenants in the same corps; Randolph Dickens to be second lieutenant in the same corps; Rasidolph Dickens to be

On the 15th of March W. H. Deaver, special eputy collector. Seventh district of North Caro-na, with a detachment of soldiers, made a decent upon a notorious gang of illigit distillers in that district, and up to the 27th of March cap-tured nineteen illicit distilleries, and had ar-readed and bound over to court some of the gang.

The Committee of Ways and Means yesterday eard some fifteen gentlemen in regard to various paints, colors, drugs, chemicals, dyes, acids, ac., who contended that the Morrison bill, placing their goods upon the free list, would destroy a namber of industries and threw thousands of men out of employment if adopted. A barytes miner, frem South Carolina, stated that to put parytes on the free list would eripple an important industry of the South and bring distrass to a number of people in South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia and other Southern States, Manufacturers of saliptoter said that instead of reducing the duty, as Air, Morrison proposes, it should be increased from one cent per pound to two cents, and that refined saliptoter should payerly upon a basis of 55 per cent, of purities.

A committee from the New York Produce Exchange advocated the Meade bill in relation to distilled spirits. Only one mun spoke in favor of the Morrison tariff bill. That was a New York politician, who thought it was a pretty good bill as far as it went, but that it did not go far enough. He though tail the duties ought to be taken off of everything, and that we should have absolute free trade in this country. He did not mention the means of paying the national debt under his proposed system. The committee took no action upon anything yesterday. umber of industries and threw thousands of men

on anything yesterday.

Gen. Schenck and Emma Minehe was instructed by the committee to say to Schenek that the committee would retain the control of the examination in reference to matand he would reply to the committee and not to outside parties. Mr. Schenck made an explanation with regard to his resignation as a director in the Emma Mine Company, denying, as Lyon had testified, that he had concealed the fact. From Becember to the 12th of January. He made no effort to conceal the fact, which was generally known. He also explained the discrepancies as called to his attention by Mr. Springer, to the letter of resignation to the company, and that purporting to be a copy transmitted to Secretary Fish. He had prepared and retained the rough draft, from which he had written with modifications the letter sent to the company. Mr. Hewitt called attention to the following telegram received to-day:

telegram received to-day:
Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs:
In continuation of Lyon's evidence, I have the
original draft of Schenck's resignation in Parke's
handwriting: and respecting operations, I have
proof that Schenck received a cable telegram in
Parke 16th of December, 1872, from Parke, advising sale on the intended passing of dividend, and
Schenck sent Cheeseborough a telegram to sell
two thousand abares.

Mr. Schenck said he was confident no such draft of a letter in Parke's handwriting existed. He was advised by Parke to sell at that time, but he sent no telegram to Cheeseborough for that purpose.

Mr. Schenck will appear again to-morrow, when interrogatories will be propounded to him.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow.

Articles of Impeachment. tee; yesterday afternoon presented the articles in the support of the impeachment of Wm. W. Belknap for high crimes and misdemeanors, tie first charges that Wm. W. Belknap, be was in office as Secretary of War of the United States, to wit, on the Sta day of October, 1890, had the power and authority under the away of the United States as Secretary of War as aforesaid to appoint a person to maintain a trading establishment at Fort Sill, a military poet of the United States; that said Belknap, as Secretary of War, promised to appoint one Caleb F. Sareh to maintain said trading establishment at aid military poet; that said Caleb P. Sareh and one John S. Eyans entered into an

agreement in writing substantially as follows, to

agreement in writing substantially as follows, to will:

[Here follows the articles of agreement between March and Evans, heretofore published.]

That theresiter, vir.: on Uctober 16, 1870, said Helknap did, at the instance and request of said March, at the city of Washington, appoint said John S. Evans to maintain said trading establishment at Fort Sill, and in consideration of said appointment of said Evans the said Bedimap did, on or about November 2, 1870, unlawfully, and corruptly receive from said March the sum of 15.50, and that at divers times thereafter, vis. on or about January IT, 1871, and at or about the end of each three months during the term of one whole year the said Belknap, while still Scoretary of War, did unlawfully receive from said March His sums of \$1,550 in consideration of the sprenditing said Evans and in consideration of his permitting said Evans to continue to maintain the said trading establishment at said post; whereby the said Belknap, who was then Secretary of War, was guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

Article second otherges that said Belknap while Secretary of War did on November 4, 1873, willfully, corruptly and unlawfully take and receive from Caleb P. March \$1,500 in consideration that he would continue to permit one John S. Evans to maintain a trading post at Fort Sill, and that said Belknap for such consideration did corruptly permit the said Evans to maintain said trading post, and that said Evans to maintain said trading post, and that said Evans to maintain said trading post, and that said Evans to maintain said trading post as fort Sill, and that said Belknap for such consideration did corruptly permit the said Evans to maintain said trading post and the trading bott and the first article, and adds that Evans by virtue of his appointment continued in office from October, 1871, until March 2, 1875; that in

guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Article three recites substantially what is entained in the first article, and adds that Evans by virtue of his appointment continued in office from October, 1871, until March 2, 1876; that in consideration of his appointment John S. Evans agreed with Oxicle P. March that in consideration of his appointment. John S. Evans agreed with Oxicle P. March that in consideration that said Beiknap would appoint Evans as trader at Fort Silf at the instance of said Marsh, that he (Evans) would pay said Marsh a large sum of money quarterly inadvance from the date of his said appointment, to wit: \$12,000 during the year immediately following the 10th day of October, 1870, and other large sums of money quarterly during each year; that he, the said Evans, should be permitted by said Beiknap to maintain said trading establishment; that Evans did pay Marsh said money until December, 1870, when the last of said paymens was made; that Marsh, upon the receipt of said payments, paid one half thereof to Beiknap; yet the said Beiknap, well knowing these facts, and having the power to remove said Evans at any time and to appoint some other person, crimtnally disregarded his duty as Serretary of War and basely prostituted his high office to his just for private gain, and unlawfully and corruptly continued said Evans in his position, to the great injury and damage of the officers and oldiers stationed at said post, as well as emigrants, freighters and other citizens of the United States, and to thegreat disgrace and definers and other citizens of the United States, and to thegreat disgrace and definers and other citizens of the United States, and to thegreat disgrace and definers and other citizens and misdemeanors in office.

Article four charges said Beiknap with high crimes and misdemeanors in office, in that he, while Secretary of War, received corruptly is argued at most of money from Marsh, in consideration of permitting John S. Evans to remain as post-trader at Fort Sili.

sums of money from Marsh, in consideration of permitting John S. Evans to remain as post-trader at Fort Stil.

Appended to this article are seventeen specifications, reciting the times when Belknap received money, viz. November 2, 1876; January 17, 1871; April 18, 1871, and continuing down each quarter until January 18, 1876.

Article five charges that Belknap corruptly permitted Evans to retain his post until March 2, 1876; that he was induced to make the appointment by the influence of C. P. Marsh, who was paid large sums of money therefor, which he shared with said Belknap; that he continued the appointment in order that said sums of money might be received either to his, the said Belknap's, own use, or to be paid over to his wife, all of which acts and doings were a high misdemeanor in office.

The report closes as follows:

"And the House of Representatives by protestation, saving to themseives the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any further articles or accusations or impeasiment against the said W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make unto the articles herein preferred against him, and of offering proof to the same and every part thereof aed to all and every other article, accusation or impeanment which shall be exhibited by them as the case shall require, do demand that the said W. W. Belknap may be just to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be had and given as the conduct the impeachment exhibited by them as the case shall require, to demand that the said W. W. Belknap may be just to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be had and given to may be agreeable to law and justice.

"Resolved, That seven managers be appointed by ballot to conduct the impeachment exhibited against Wm. W. Belknap, hate Secretary of War of

The Nomination of Mr. R. H. Dana. The Dana case for confirmation as Minister to

England was yesterday the next topic of conver-sation to the articles of impeachment against General Belknap. There was no lack of expression of strong opinions, and no substantial excuse for the candidate. It was urged by those who knew most about it that the very insolent letter he sent to the Senate was based upon information received through a dispatch to a Boston paper, and that any correspondent might be mistaken for once, and that a special dispatch is carload evidence. Mr. Dana prides himself upon his sneestry and literary, legal and diplomatic attainments. It would not have been so bad, if he had rested his care upon the dispatch referred to, only for the fact that he asked to be heard before the Committee on Foreign Relations. The committee granted the request, and waited for him a week. Why Mr. Dana at the end of the week's grace should undertake, instead of meeting and explaining the record of the Urcuit Court of the United States against him, when be had disorganized the business of the committee, to excuse himself from appearing on the ground that the cound not explain away the decree of Justice Clifford and his own college classmate, Judge Lowell. he sent to the Senate was based upon information

committee had already prejudged his case, is hardly apparent, except upon the theory that he could not explain away the decree of Justice Clifford and his own college classmate, Judge Lowell.

It seems strange to many Senators that Mr. Dawes upholds Mr. Dana in the contest. It can rot be forgotten that Mr. Dana wrote a circular during the Pawes Senatorial canvass in Massachusetts. In that circular Mr. Pana said in substance that Mr. Dawes was unfit to be a Senator of the United States on account of his identification with the Credit Mobilier scheme. The position of the matter before the Senate was terredy expressed by a gentleman perfectly familiar with the case when he said yesterday in the Senate that if Mr. Dana's statement concerning Mr. Dawes was true the latter was unfit to be a Senator, but if Mr. Dana's statement is unfit to be a Minister to England, and should not receive Mr. Dawes' vote.

The judges of the court are not alone in their opinion of the evidence against Mr. Dana in the Lawrence-Dana case, as the jollowing extracts from letters of Prof. Abdy, of Cambridge University, England, and Chancellor Walworth, of New York, will show:

Professor Abdy says, in writing to Mr. Lawrence: "I have read the pleadings and arguments in your suit against Mr. Dana, and I have also looked at his edition of Wheaton, and in must say that of all the cool proceedings in the way of literary privacy I have heard or read of that is the coolest. I do most cordially hope that est this comes to hand you will have received substantial justice for the injury inflicted upon you."

Chancellor Walworth says: "Throughout the edition it will also be found that many of Mr. Lawrence's notes have been used, in substance, by the editor, though he has attempted in most of these cases to cover the plracy by carefully changing the language of Mr. Lawrence's notes have been used, in substance, by the editor, though he has attempted in most of the cap received and twenty-nine of Dana's notes only forty-six were original, and that copied

Miscellaneous.
The Senate Committee on Agriculture will inspect the Agricultural Department on Saturday.

The parties who have been engaged in prese cuting the St. Louis whiteky cases are in the city, and have been before the House Judiciary Committee. The party are Messrs. Henderson, Dyer, Brodhead, Peddrick, Krum and Bliss. Mr. Edward Young, chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, was heard by the House Appropriations Committee yesterday, protesting against reducing the appropriation for his bureau from \$70,000 to \$40,000. tion for his bureau from \$70,000 to \$40,000.

The fund for the payment of witnesses before Congressional committees has been exhausted for three days, and many of those who have applied for their pay, and have not received it, have been compelled to sell their clams at a discount. It is the intention to have passed at once a deficiency bill to meet the emergency. The total cost for witnesses thus far is a trifle over \$14,000.

Michael Hayes and Albert Cuns called upon the House Indiciary Committee vessels.

michael hayes and Albert Cunz called upon the House Judiclary Committee yesterday, but were informed that the committee would not be able to examine them until to day. Several other winnesses who claim to be possessed of in-formation in regard to the Harrington safe burg-lary will arrive in this city to-day from New York, a deputy sergeant-at-arms having been there for two days serving subpenasupon them. Anti-Chinese Movement in Cali Irnia. SAN FRANCISCO, March 30 .- In vew of the present anti-Chinese movement her, the man-agers of the Chinese companies yesterday sent a cable dispatch to Hong Kong, as follows: cable dispatch to Hong Kong, as follows:

"Laws have been passed and measures are being taken to discourage Chinese emigration. Inform the Chinese that they must not come. There will be danger to Hie and property if they come. Please advertise this."

This was signed by the six great companies representing the Chinese Merchants' Exchange. A mass meeting to consider the Chinese question is to be beld maxt we deceday night. Governor Irwin, will preside. Similar meetings will be called in other places.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

IPPOSITION TO THANSFER OF PERSIONS SILVER COIN AS A LEGAL TENDER

THE MISSISSIPPI INVESTIGATION

DISCUSSION OF THE SILVER BILL

Legislative and Civil Appropriations

SENATE.

TRUBBDAY, March 30, 1876. Mr. SARGENT presented a memorial of the egents of the California University and of the rustees of the James Lick fund, in reference to ounty, California, has been selected as the most ligible location for the erection of the telescop The place so selected is wild and barren, and is on public land. The memorial asks, therefore, f the United States Government a sufficient tract of land at the place desired. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. STEVENSON presented a memorial of citizens of Kentucky and a resolution of the Ken-tucky Legislature, asking the good offices of the United States to secure the release of Edward "Meagher Condon, one of the Fenian prisoners. Foreign Affairs.
Mr. SARGENT said the memorial contained

an almost indecent reflection upon the State De-partment in this matter, and he could not consent by his stience to allow this to go unrebuked. Air. CAMERON, of Pa., presented the petition of three busiese citizens of Pennsylvania against TRANSPER OF THE PENSION BUREAU

TRANSPER OF THE PENSION BUREAU
to the War Department. Civil Service.
Petitions against reduction of the tariff were
presented by Mr. MORTUN from workingmen of
New Albany, Indiana, and Messrs. CAMERON
and WALLAUE from citizens of Pennsylvania.
Pinance.
Mr. INGALLS, from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely various private pension
bills, and also favorably several private pension
bills. bills, and also favorably several private pension bills.

Mr. CLAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted an adverse report in the case of Max Rosenburg; which was concurred in.

Mr. BURNSIDE, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on the bill to promote the emisiency of the lighthouse service, and the adverse report was concurred in.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill granting the land desired in Santa Clara county for the erection of the Lick telescope. Public Lands.

Mr. SHERMAN asked to take up the bill reported from the Finance-Committee in relation to the legal tender of silver cots, and which provides that the United States silver coins, with the exception of the trade dollar, shall be a legal tender to the amount of

FIVE DOLLARS IN ONE PAYMENT. Mr. CUCKRELL said he was a hard-money man, and he did not want to see the silver coins of the United States demonstraed. He wanted to see silver coin a tender for a much larger amount then that named in the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Senate l'inance Committee were now considering that very subject. Mr. SHERMAN said the Senate l'inance Committee were now considering that very subject. The pending bill, however, was merely to correct an error in the Revised Statutes which made the trade dollar a legal tender. The trade dellar was intended only for trade purposes with other countries. It was more valuable than the stamped silver dellar. Any private party naving bullion could apply at the mint and have it comed into trade dollars.

Mr. BOG Y expressed the opinion that silver ought to be made a legal tender to the amount of at least \$1,000.

ought to be made a legal tender to the amount of at least \$1.000.

Mr. SANG ENT said there was about \$4,000,000 of sliver subsidiary coin in circulation on the Pacific coast, which the people of that coast had paid the Government for coilar for dollar in gold. The trade dollar which had been authorized for commercial purposes with China had gone into general circulation, and as it was more valuable the offset had been to greatly depreciate the sliver subsidiary coin, and the people of his State had been very much inconvenienced in conse-

quence.
Mr. SHERMAN, in the course of the discussion, said as the matter now stood any private citizen could control the coimage of the United States, for he could take buillen to the mint and demand that it be coined into trade dollars, which were now a legal tender and were less valuable than THE GOLD DOLLAR. Mr. JONES, of Nevada said when the trade dollar was first authorized it was more reliable than the gold dollar, but, in consequence of the decline in stiver buillion, the trade dollar was now worth not more than ninety-two cents in gold. He also alluded to the inconvenience caused the people of the Pacific coast by the trade dollar being now a legal tender.

The bill went over at the expiration of the more time hour.

The bill went over at the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. CONKLING presented memorial of business men of New York against the repeal of the bankropt law. Judiciary.

Mr. COUKRELL introduced joint resolution requesting the President to intercede with the Queen of Great Britain for the release of Capt. Condon. Foreign Relations.

Mr. MORTON presented resolutions and memorial of the Society of Friends, now in session in this city, in reference to the

CIVILIZATION OF THE INDIANS, and against their transfer to the care of the War Department. Indian Affairs.
The unfusithed business, being the resolution of Mr. Mouron proposing an investigation into Mississippi affairs, as modified by the substitute of Mr. Christiancy, was then taken up.
Mr. BAYARD said four years ago, when an investigation was made into the affairs of the Southern States with a view to leasisation, a joint committee of the two Houses of Congress was raised. Now, when this resolution of inquiry is brought in, and legislation distinctly suggested as a result of the inquiry, the co-ordinate branch of Congress is entirely ignored. Further than this, inquiry is to be addressed also to the election of members of the other House. There are no precedents for either of these propositions. He saked who desired this information? Not one petition had come from Mississippi asking for it. No one had disputed the right of the Senator elect to his seat. He commented on the enforcement laws, and the manner in which they had been carried out, and said there had been the most lavish expenditure of public funds in the South by political emissaries in tyrannizing and TERRORIZING OVER THE PEOPLE. CIVILIZATION OF THE INDIANS.

South by political emissaries in tyrannizing and TERRORIZING OVER THE PROPLE.

Mr. BUUTWELL said all the money that had been expended was made necessary by the crimes and outrages of the partisan associates of the Senator from Delaware. It was made necessary te protect human rights and to secure human equality.

Mr. BAYARD maintained that the effect of the recent decisions of the Supreme Court was to show that all the prosecutions under the enforcement acts were invalid. He then argued at length against the legality and the necessity of the proposed investigation.

Mr. BOUTWELL said the men who had deluged the country in blood (alinding to the Confederate element in the House) were now engaged in investigating the men who had saved the Union. He said if the people of this country next tail did not put down the Democratic party by a majority so overwhelming that it would never more be heard of, we would have

more be beard of, we would have

ANOTHER CIVIL WAR.

He charged upon the Democratic party of the
North the responsibility for the outrage visited
upon the colored people of the South. The people of the North could take care of themselves,
but it was useless to ask them to take by the
hand the men who had endeavored to destroy the
Government, and who would not recognise the
results of the war, but insisted upon trampling
upon the rights and the liberties of four millions
of the people of the country.

Mr. BAYARD resented what he alleged were
reflections upon his patriotism by Mr. Bourwall. Every drop of blood in his body, he said,
came from men and from women who had never
done an unparticitie act. Any man who said that
he had ever been disloyal to his country ited in
his throat. [Applause in the galleries, and eries
of "Good."] He charged Mr. Boutwell with
entertaining

of "Good." He charged Mr. BOUTWELL with entertaining

A STIRIT OF REVENOR AND HATE toward the Southern people and a constant desire to humiliste them, and said he did not believe the people of the North would agree or did agree with the sentiments of the Senator.

During Mr. B. Yermarks the galleries again applanded, when they were warned by the Unair not to repeat the breach of the rules of the Senate.

Mr. MORTON said to day Mr. BAYAND had made this a personal issue. He (Mr. M.) was indisposed to do this, although he supposed he could sustain himself should he do so. He would like the Senator to show where he (Mr. M.) had misrepresented the Southern people or made statements which could not be sustained by the facts. He (Mr. M.) claimed that his course in the Louisiana case and in this case was smitrely consistent, while that of Mr. BAYAND was inconsistent. That Senator over and over again in the Pinchback case argued that we had the power to inquire into the election of members of the Legislature, but in the Lamar case in Mississippi he argues that we cannot. He (Mr. M.) heartily echoed the desire of the Senator for peace. But it is useless to cry peace when there is no peace. When a Republican majority of 50,000 substituted for it by

it is useless to talk of peace. The Senator says nothing at all about the murders and outrages in Mississippi and the South. He objects to a Republican Senate investigating this thing; but it is all right for a Democratic House to carry on 30 or 30 investigations at an expense of thousands of dollars daily, and for no other purpose than to make political capital. The Senator said that tens of millions had been spent in the operations of the enforcement acts. Mr. Morrors showed by the appropriation acts that the entire amount appropriated since the enactment of the enforcement acts for the expenses of all the courte in the whole United States was only \$12,000,000. He expressed the hope that the Mu-Klax would be refunded the face imposed upon them. So they will be if the Democratized control of Congress. That is an issue is the next Congress. These cogundrels, these

IN REGARD TO GOVERNOR AMES,

IN READ TO GOVERNOR ARES,
o whose case Mr. Bayand had alluded, he said
that Gov. Ames had yielded to the storm. Gov.
Ames knew that the Democracy were determined
to get possession of the Governor's office just as
they had attained possession of the Legislature. to set possession of the travernor some just as they had attained possession of the Legislature. The Senator had charged him [Mr. M.] with assailing the white people of the South. He did not assail the white people, but he assailed their defineers. Every one knew that the people of the North had no animosity against the people of the North had no animosity against the people of the South, and if the Republicans of the South were allowed the same rights as the Democrate of the North there would be no invited trouble. In regard to the Supreme Gourt decisions on the enforcement act, he said he would be frank enough to say that he regarded those decisions as unfortunate. But he did not assent to the construction put upon those decisions by the Sensitor. He had listened to the debates on one of the constitutional amendments, and was familiar with the circumstances of the adoption of the other, and he knew—and if

did not know it, it was the only body of men in the country that did not know it—that the failure of a State to provide for the protection of the guarantees in the fifteenth amendment was a denial of those guarantees. To say that a State must first pars a law denying the guarantees of that amendment was to fritter it away. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN read the section of the fourteenth amendment, that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the United States and of the States in which they reside." He said this meant something. It meant that Congress had the right to enforce that citizenably by appropriate legislation. That section gave the citizen the right to be protected by Unarress in all the THE SUPREME COURT something. It meant that Concress had the right to enforce that citizenship by appropriate legitiation. That section gave the citizen the right to be protected by Congress in all the rights of the citizen.

Mr. MORTON said the repudiated, now and forever, any idea that Congress could only legislate to protect the suffrage in the event of a State law denying that right. Any such construction as that would be to destroy and utterly multip both the fourteenth and fitteenth amendments, and all

OUR WORK HAS GONE FOR NOTHING. OUR WORK HAS GONE FOR NOTHING.

He denied that the Supreme Court had drawn any such conclusion. When a State falls through any reason to protect the legal rights of the colored people, it is not only the right but the duty of the United States Government to protect those rights. This is shown beyond a doubt by the of the United States Government to protect those rights. This is shown beyond a doubt by the debates on the amendment.

Mr. WITHERS said he would not reply to the insinuations thrown out against the people of his section in the style and the language in which they had been made, but he must repel those insinuations. He said his people had accepted the results of the war, they were willing and anxious that all the rights of the colored people should be secured to them.

Mr. MANEY expressed at some length his devotion to the Union.

Mr. HRUUE obtained the floor, and then gave way to Mr. Conkling, on whose motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. SHANKS, of 111., the tw bills for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, which were made the special order for to-day, were made the special order for Tuesday next, and their consideration postpone the rules as amended yesterday, the

nembers of committees: Mr. STEELE, of Wy-ming, on Indian Affairs; Mr. McGinnis, of Montans, on Mines and Mining, and Mr. Kipper, of Dakota, on Public Lands. A considerable amount of unimportant business was done under unanimous consent, before the regular order was demanded, and the House proeded in the morning hour to the consideration of

SPEAKER appointed the following delegates as

reported from committees.

Mr. TERRY, of Va., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the sale of the arsenal and lot at Stonington, Conn., recommending concurrence in the Senate amendment: which was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. BURLEIGH, of Me., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to require certain estimates of the Navy Department to be submitted in detail.

The bill was debated during the morning hour by Messra. Burleign, Whittonkin, Hall and Karson and passed.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution directing that committee to inquire if there is any conflict of construction between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States in relation to the extradition treaty of 1862, and, if any, what legislation is necessary to remove any difference that may exist, and that the committee be anthorized to call upon the Secretary of State for copies of all correspondence necessary for the examination of the subject. Adopted.

Mr. FAULKNER also reported a bill to carry into execution the provisions of the fourteenth BILLS OF A PUBLIC NATURE, Mr. FAULKNER also reported a

CITIZENSHIP IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES and the duties of the diplomatic representative of the United States in levelgh countries, and for ther purposes.

The morning hour having expired, the bill was

The morning hour having expired, the bill was made the special order for Saturday, April 15. Mr. KNOTT, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported articles impeaching Wm. W. Beiknap, late Secretary of War, of high crimes and misdemeanors, with an accompanying resolution, which were ordered printed and recommitted; Mr. KNOTT giving notice that he would call them up at an early day.

Mr. JUNES, of Ky., from the Committee on Railways and Capals, reported a bill to authorise the Washington, Unleago and St. Louis Railroad Company to construct a narrow-gauge railroad from the tide water of the Atlantic to St. Leuts and Unleago. The report accompanying it was ordered printed and the bill made the special order for Tuesday, April 18.

After the transaction of other business, by unanimous consent, the House resumed the consideration of

THE BILVER BILL.

THE SILVER BILL.

The next amendment in order was that proposed by Mr. ULIVER, amending section 35-55 of the Revised-Statutes so as to make the trade dollar and fractional silver coinage a legal tender to the amount of one dollar only—offered as an additional section. Rejected by a large vote without division.

The next amendment, also offered as an additional section by Mr. REDAM, making the silver dollar a legal tender to the amount of \$50, and the smaller silver coin to the amount of \$50, and the smaller silver coin to the amount of \$50, and the smaller silver coin to the amount of \$50, and the smaller silver coin to the amount of \$50, and the smaller silver coin to the amount of \$50, and the smaller silver coin to the amount of \$50, and the smaller silver coin to the amount of \$50, and the smaller silver coin to the amount of \$50, and the smaller silver coin to the minute to be paid for in such coins at a rate or price per cunce to be fixed, from time to time, according to the market rate, by the director of the minut, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the basis of the difference between the par value of the coin and the value of such buillion, and an addition not exceeding one perfectum, the excess to be covered into the Treasury, provided that the silver coinage shall not exceed in par value the par value of fractional currency now authorized by law; and an amendment to the amendment, proposed by Mr. Welle, of Mo., providing that it buillion is not presented for Coinage in Supplicient quantity COINAGE IN SUPPLICIENT QUANTITY

coinage in sufficient quantity
for the resumption of fractional currency the Secretary of the Treasury may, under the provisions
of the specie resumption not, purchase sliger bullion for the purpose of coinage as provided in said
act, next came up for sotion by the House.

The vote by tellers on the amendment to the
amendment was reported 85 to 85, and the Speaker
(Mr. Cox in the chair) voted in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the vote
resulted, yeas 117, nays 187.

Mr. BURCHARD, of 111, offered an amendment to the amendment, striking out the clause
prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury from
issuing and selling bonds for the purcase of bullion for coinage. Rejected.

At 4:30 the House, in accordance with a previous
order, took a recess till 7:30 o'clock.

Evening Session.

Evening Session-The House at once proceeded to the considera-tion of the legislative, executive and judicial ap-propriation bill, about fifty members being pres-

The proposition pending from adjournment last night was the amendment offered by Mr. Dun-NELL, to strike out the words "during the session," so that the paragraph would read, "Twenty-three messesgers at \$125 per month each." After pro forms amendments and further debate to Mr. DUNNELL, of Minn., offered an amend-

ment making the pay of the privates on the Capi-tol police \$1,200, instead of \$1,000, as proposed by the bill. Rejected. Mr.CHITTENDEN, of N.Y., offered an amend-Mr.CHITTENDEN, of N.Y., offered an amendment providing that no member of either House shall be paid for any time prior to his election.

Mr. SHEAKLEY, of Pa, moved to amend the amendment by adding: Provided further, that the compensation that would have been due a deceased member had be lived shall be paid to his widow, or, if no widow, to his legal representatives to the date of the election of his successor. Adopted.

The smendment as amended was then rejected. Mr. WADDELL offered a substitute for that portion of the bill relating to the employees of the Clerk's office, the substitute making a much less reduction in the number and compensation of the employees than is proposed by the committee were too sweeping, and that the compensation allowed was not proportionate to the pay of other

EMPLOYEES OF THE HOUSE. Mr. WELLS, of Mo., opposed the amendment, and said the committee had found a large excess of employees beyond what was necessary, and even beyond the number authorized by any construction of the law.

Mr. HOUSE, of Tenn., advocated the amendment, and said the committee, while it had reduced their own salaries but ten per cent. had reduced the salaries of the clerks of the House thirty-two per cent., and had cut the total amount down \$8,00 below what it was before 1860, and before this extravagance had set in.

Mr. RANDALL said the numerical decrease arcse from the mode of managing

THE FOLDING BOOM. It was also well known that the circical force around the House had mereased beyond all reason, and in rating the salaries the committee had been governed by the salaries paid by the other branches of the Government. He stated that it had been found that with paper and twine farnished, it had oest 20 cents to fold cach volume that had been sent out, while the committee were estissed that it could be done for a cent and a naif per volume.

Mr. DURHAM.of Ky., said he understood that the Glerk of the Hence had said that he could not carry on the work creditably with the force al-

lowed by the bill. If there so, he should favor the amendment.

He charged that the committee had made an invidicel distinction in leaving the salaries of their own clerk and messenger and CUTTING BOWN THE SALARIES

of the derks and messagers of the House. He could not consent to ent down his own salary but ten per patt, and the salaries of employees of the House thirty-seven per cent.

Mr. Bl. OUNT, of Ga., defended the action of the committee, on the ground that the increase in the markes of the House smpleyees had been more repid than in any Department of the Government, and a large reduction could be reasonably made.

Mr. TOWN NEED, of N. Y., wanted to make a discrimination in favor of the ongineer, who had given the members all the luxury of the Russian bath, by buring the hot air upon their backs at 115°, and then of a sudden changing it to a temperature of 50°. There was not a doctor in Washton but should be his friend.

Mr. HLACK BURN, et K., also advocated the amendment, contrasting the pay-of the clerks and messagers of committees and those of the House, charging inconsistency on the part of the committee. There was nothing in precedent that would warrant the subordination of the clerks of the House is the point of pay to the clerks of the REDUCTION MUST HE MADE,

REDUCTION MUST BE MADE,

if the country cannot pay it, let the deduction come of the salaries of members, whose salaries had only been subjected to a more neutinal rehad only been subjected to a more neminal reduction.

Mr. RANDALL said that the bill did not take effect intil next July, from which ustil the meeting of Congress stere would be nothing for them to do, been four months of work, and then nothing to de built the next Congress met. In other words, there was seventeen months' pay for four months' work.

Mr. BARFIELD said the reduction was, in his estimation, too great, both in compensation and in numbers. He reminded the chairman of the committee of his efforts to reduce the salaries of the journal and reading clerky in the last Congress, and said he owed the defeat of his efforts to the earnest opposition of that gentlemas, [Mr. Randall.] He thought the true interest of the House lay somewhere between his proposition then and the proposition of the chairman of the committee new.

Without action on the pending amendment, the committee rose, and at 10:25 p. m., the House adjourned.

RUSSIA.

The Rumored Retirement of the Crar Partially Confirmed. Losbon, March 30 .- The Pall Mall Gasette's LONDON, March 20.—Line rais Mail Gazette's Berling-pecial says the proposed retirement of the Char appears partially confirmed. It is stated that the Charowitch will be entrasted with the Regency during the summer, being temperarily invested with full sovereign power. CONTRADICTION OF THE ANDICATION REFORTS
LONDON, March 31.—The Vicina correspondent of the Delly News says St. Petersburg advices feary the truth of the reports that the Crar intends to abdicate.

THE SCLAVONIC PROVINCES. LONDON, March 30.—The Times' Berlin special says that two more St. Peterburg journals—Goles and the Vedomosti.—assure the South Sciavonians that, although Russia is hardly in the position to succor them immediately, she will neither coerce them by violent measures nor allow another Power to coerce them. If the South Sciavonians feel strong enough to rise against the Turks, Russia, according to the Vedomosti, will guarantee the neutrality of other parties.

Pedomors, will guarantee parties.

This language strongly differs from the intelligence semi-officially propagated, but as under the Russian press laws it sould not be held with impunity if unapproved the existence of opposite currents cannot be longer doubted. THERESULT OF THE CONFERENCES.

LONDON, March 30.—Rester's telegrams from Ragues to-day state that the conferences have been concluded. Mouthtar Pachs has returned to Treibrie, and All Pachs leaves to-morrow.

It is understood that the conferences will be continued by correspondence. Up to the present they have resulted in the complete cessation of hestilities from the 28th of March to the 10th of April, which the Turkish commissioners have concided, while refusing to grant a formal armistice. Intelligence from Schwonic sources announces that the insurgent leader, Petkovice, repulsed an attack of Turkish troops on the 28th instant near Ljubinje, capturing 300 head of cattle. The Turks lost several men killed.

GREAT BRITAIN. Finance and Politics-Critical Situation of

Disraeli's Ministry. change fancy securities opened steady, but soon foreign market has already been posted in the house and others are expected. Egyptian and Turkish securities are fluctuating rapidly, with price of the former 2d, to 4d, lower than yesterday's closing, and the latter ld, to 2d, lower. The announcement from Constantinople about deferring payment of the April interest until July is likely to produce a still further depression in the price of Turkish touds. One of the rumors in connection with the movement in Fgyptian securities is that heavy selling orders have been received from Alexandria in consequence of information which has reached Egypt that the position of the Disraeli Ministry is seriously undermined by management of the Cave affair and persistency in forcing through Parilament the royal titles bill, which, it is claimed, will be exceedingly unpopular with the British people. The division in the House of Commons on Tuesday night on the Irish borough franchise motion, in which the Government had a majority of only 13—the vote standing 170 against 186—is cited as evidence of the gaining strength of the Liberals.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

Meeting of Philadelphia Merchants. PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—A meeting nerchants of this city was held this evening developing the commercial and trade interests of Philadelphia. After a lengthy discussion of the subject an executive committee was ap-pointed, with instructions to devise and report a plan of organization and operations at a meeting to be held this night week. The "general idea expressed was in favor of the establishment of a Spanish Exchange in this city, the object being to secure the trade of Spanish-speaking counto secure the trade to bave the Board of Trade roems open daily and one night in a week, with committees in attendance whe, aided by interpreters, can set forth the views of merchants and converse freely with visitors. Hescultons were adopted strengly protesting against the passage of the stay law now pending in the Legislature.

MEXICO.

The Greasers to be Driven Back. GALVESTON, March 30 .- A special to the Gal veston News from Brownsville, Texas, to-day, says Captain McNelly has marched his company to the neighborhood of Santa Maria. It is re-ported that he has information of small parties of raiders being in that neighborhood, and that he intends to drive them into Mexico. Promi-nent Mexicans are still crossing to this side. nent Mexicans are still crossing to this side. Yesterday the revolutionists were moving on the Government troops, and an attack was expected last night. The report that General Penn had abandoned the revolutionary cause is said to have originated from his temporary absence on account of bad health. Last night men on guard near the Usas Mata, in Matamoras, deserted and joined Diaz.

International Exposition Projected. LONDON, March 31.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says the French Government seems determined to plan the next international exsibition on the largest possible scale, so as to do ustice to the nation and attract the adhesion of the cirilised world. It intends to fix the date of the opening in 1878. Seven Communist refugee have been ordered by the German authorities to quit Alsace and Lorraine.

Claffin & Co.'s Suits.

Claffin & Co.'s Suits.

New York. March 30.—In October, 1878, two suits were brought in the United States District Court by the United States against H. R. Claffin & Co. to recover \$690,000 and \$560,000, for alleged undervaluations of imported goods, and also for penalties provided for by the statute of 1866. A demurrer was filed by the defense to the deciarations in both suits, and the points raised; were argued before Judge Blatchford, who has just rendered a decision. The Judge sustains the demurrer to all the counts on substantially the grounds taken by the defendants' counsel. He holds that the statute of 1823 is repealed by that of 1856; that the decision of the Supreme Court apparently contrary to this is not really in this question, and that the fines claimed being at the discretion of the court, cannot be considered debt, which involves the idea of a definite sum. All the counts of both declarations are therefore held to be bad.

W. D. W. Barnard and the Post Traders. St. Louis, March 50,-W. D. W. Barnard, in pullshed card, states that the testimony given pullshed card, states that the testimony given a day or two ago before one of the investigating committees at Washington by J. E. Barrow, is false in various particulars, especially in that it intimates that he (Barnard) used his influence with General Grant to secure a permit for Barrow for a valuable consideration. Barnard gives his various of his connection with Barrow in a post traders store at Fort Union, and asks that the committee give him an opportunity to place his testimony on record.

Christian Convention.

New York, March 30.—The sessions of the Christian convention, which began at the Hippo-drome yesterday, were resumed at 10 o'clock this morning. The attendance was very large, and many persons waited outside the building after the doors were closed in the hope of gaining admission. The services were opened by Mr. Moody, who prayed and read from the Scriptures. Mr. Sankey, Rev. Dr. William M. Tayler, Rev. Dr. Hastings and others spoke. After singing and prayer, Mr. Moody answered written questions. After the service of the convention, the SWEET CHARITY.

FRIENDS OF THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN

UBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED, BENEFIT TENDERED

WORK OF THE RELIEF COMMISSION.

THE THEATRE COMIQUE TO-NIGHT WASHINGTON MOVED TO NOBLE DEEDS

Yesterday we were in receipt of a large num her of letters from the tyrioughed employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. They all bore testimony to one and the same thing—dis-tress, and the immediate need of help. They also afforded conclusive proof that there should be no abatement of feeling or in the generous im-pulses of their fellow clerks or of our citisens. pulses of their fellow-clerks or of our citizens. As the first of the month is at hand, they feel their greatest need, because rents and other menthly hills are due. The matter of rent ought to be particularly inquired into by the committees making visits, and very often a word with landlords will hare the desired effect. The question of shelter for the next month is one of serious importance; with that secured, the matter of food and fuel can be attended to next. The evidences of real generosity on the part of the clerks in the different Departments, and of public men and of citizens, multiply on every hand, and we most gladly make the record.

LEWIS JOHNSON AND CO.

LEWIS JOHNSON AND CO. Lewis Johnson And Co.

It is a pleasant thing to state that the firm of Lewis Johnson & Co., bankers, have taken an active interest in this matter, and have, on their own account, given considerable sums to the sufferers. The \$100 contributed by the President was turned into the relief fund in their bank, as all other sums have been and will be which go to the sufferers through this office.

THE MEETING LAST EVENING. THE MEETING LAST EVENING.

There was a full meeting of the relief committee in Dr. Keene's office, Board of Health, last evening, and the following names were added to it: Miss Elia Dunbar, Second Auditor's Office; Miss Marr, Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Miss Burns, Treasurer's Office, and Miss Emma Cross, Capitol Hill.

The following were appointed as an

EXECUTIVE CONNITTEE:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Charles R. Haight, S. T. Schofield and Emile
Buck, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing;
Dr. P. T. Keene, health officer of the District,
and Dr. J. P. Hawes, Second Auditor's Office.
To Mr. Haight, or to any member of this sommittee, letters from furloughed employees, wishing
help, should be addressed. Such letters will receive immediate attention, and all citizens having any kind to work to offer, or hospitalities to
extend, should make that fact known to this
cammittee. By giving work, housework, sewIng, nursing, copying, teaching children, music,
drawing, hair-work, embreidery, wax-work, etc.,
a great number can be assisted. Many of the
ladies in the bureau are accomplished as teachers
of music, drawing, hair and wax-work, and would
readily put their taleat to use if they could only
find the place, and there inn't one in the entire
bureau who is not ready and willing; for that
master, over asxious to return more than an
equivalent for all kindness shown them. In all
the letters they have written a very noble spirit
of independence is manifest. They do not belong
to the classes known as mendicants, in any seese
of the word, and it is a most eruel and unexpected
exigency which has forced them into this position.

Office of the Ellief COMMITTEE.

OFFICE OF THE BELIEF COMMITTEE. OFFICE OF THE BELLIF COMMITTEE.
The officers of the relief committee have been very kindly furnished a room in the building at the corner of Fitteenth and F streets, where they can be seen from 8 to 10 a.m. overy day, and where persons needing belp can call, as it is better to make their wants personally known. None of the employees need to hesitate now. Sufficient funds have been and will be raised to give all who apply what they need.

SUBSCRIPTIONS. SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following subscriptions are reported, in addition to what has been given before: First Comptroller's office, \$49.50; Sixth Auditor's office, \$100; Internal Revenue Bureau, \$207 36; Second Comptroller's office, \$26; individual subscriptions amounting to \$20 were also received yesterday. To day (Friday) being pay day, it is expected that very large subscriptions will be made in all the Departments, and we trust that all the Departments subscriptions will be reported to this office to morrow evening.

Yesterday Mesers. George Seliz & Son, 1007 New York avenue, made a donation of seventy-five loaves of bread, and Dr. H. A. Dobson, 430 Third street southeast, Ospitol Hill, very kindly volunteered to attend the sick in his vicinity who may be recommended by the committee, and from any one of the committee an order or recommendation can be procured.

THE FERLING ABROAD.

The distress of the employees, as learned from the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, has awakened much comment throughout the country, and it is exciting the people to action, and we ask editors friendly disposed towards these poor women and orphan children to appeal to their readers to send them money. We will cheerfully acknowledge all such subscriptions and place them in the hands of the treasurer of the relief committee. From a gentleman the following letter was received yesterday:

PRINCIPON COLLEGE, N. J., March 27, 1856.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sin: Seeing in your columns an account of the deep distress of these who have been deprived of their positions in the Engraving and Frinting Bureau, and thinking that what little I am able to contribute might allay for a time some one person's distress, you will find inclosed five dollars to use for the distressed, as you think best.

Respectfully, A Syddeny, Class '78.

THE PRESIDENT'S GIFT.

THE PRESIDENT'S GIFT.

The destitute of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will learn with profound satisfaction that in this hour of darkness and trouble they are remembered by the President of the United States. He shows his sympathy in a practical way and sets a most noble example. He sent \$100 to this office pesterday as his contribution to the relief fund, and Dr. Basil Norris, U. S. A., in calling to make the deposit, added \$10 from his own pocket. If the wishes of the President were consulted the fact of his donation would not be made public. THE THEATRE CONIQUE. The benefit to night at the Theatre Comique

The benefit to night at the Insaire Counique for the sufferers promises to be a very high toned affair. The tickets, placed at 50 cents, have been very extensively sold. Two thousand were printed, and it is more than likely that they will all be taken. The entertainment will be of the best description, with several additions to the regular programme. THE BURBANK MATINES,

Saturday afternoon, at Tallmadge hall, Mr. Burbank gives an entertainment in this behalf. The tickets for this are being soid by the ladies of the bureau, who as a commission keep 20 cents on each ticket sold. They can get them at this office. It affords an easy, way to make a few

The proprietor of the National theatre takes hold of this matter in earnest, and writes a characteristic letter tendering the use of his theatre to the Joe Jefferson dramatic club for the beardt which they propose for the sufferers. The following is the letter:

Baltimons, Mp, March 29, 1876.

If the effort to help the deserving discharged employees looks carnest and promises success, give them the house for nothing. In doing good you are serving God in the most practical turns and as He, in the early days of this earth, said "Let there be light," and Hig gave to our fore-inters, etc., the alorious suc, it will not be within gratefulness for us to charge His distressed ones for gaslight in their dark days. No give everything you can free of charge to help the poor, so it will be a benefit indeed. I don't believe in making rest or even gas off of the charitable impulses of the public.

Give the National, lighted, stage help, etc., free of all charge for the benefit matines on April 7.

Yours,

Lief Ford, Esq., Washington, D. C.,

Tickets for the matines on Friday, the Tth of Articles he proved by reservent in Targets.

Tickets for the matines or Friday, the 7th of April, can be precured by persons in the Treas-ury of Louis J. Harbaugh, room 53, Third Audi-tor's office, or Mrs. Kimball, librarian. THE COSTUMES.

THE COSTUMES.

The club has also received from. Mr., Donebue, the well-known costumer of this city, a donation of all the costumes that will be required for the club for the pieces they will play. Mr. Donebue gives them entirely free of charge.

All these evidences of kindness are most theroughly appreciated by the sufferers, and when they are able and at work again it is certain that they will never forget the poor. MERTING TO DAY. The relief committee appointed at the Union meeting in Rev. Dr. Sunderland's church on Saturday morning last will meet to day, at 4 p. m., at the house of Rev. Dr. Rankin, No. 9 Grant place. The members of the Treasury committee are levited to attend this meeting and devise plans for

AID FUND, Mrs. Dr. J. E. Rankin acknowledges the receipt of the following sums up to March 20: First Congregational church, collection, \$137.64; Mr. and Mrs. W. Allen, \$5; P. A. Wood, \$5; assenymous sums, \$2.80; Caivary Baptist church, \$45.45; St. Paul's Lutheran church, \$17; Grace M. Echurch, \$6; Pirst Presbyterian church, \$22.65; Mr. and Mrs. Authony, \$2; a friend, 25 cents; Mrs. Sherman, \$6; Mrs. Anna L. Husted, \$5; clerks in the First Auditor's office, \$44.61.

Illegal Punishment of a Contumacious Wit-BOSTON, March 30,...The case of Ephraim D. Whitcomb vs. The City of Boston has been terminated by a decision of the Supreme Court in favor of the petitioner. Mr. Whitcomb refused to answer a question put to him by the Common Council, and that body assumed the authority to put him in jail. He petitioned for his release on a writ of habees corpus, and after a full hearing the banch has declared the action of the Council illegal. It is said he proposes to sue the city for

PERSONAL. OTTAWA, March 30,-G. H. Price, American

Theo. Wachtel sailed yesterday for Europe or the steamer Wieland. Panis, March 30,-Louis Xevier Eyms, the

Maprin, March 20.—The Japanese Minister and his secretary have arrived here. PARIS, March 30 .- M. Charles Doucet has been elected permanent secretary of the French

W. W. Navin retires to-day from the editorship of the Philadelphia Press, which he has con-ducted for the past two years, during the absence of Ool. Forney in Europe.

LORDON, March 30.—The Manchester Guard ien's London correspondent understands that James Anthony Fraude and Anthony Trollege have been added to the copyright commission. Baria, March 20.— The steamer Hevel tus, wh the Emperor and Empress of Brazil on board

the Emperor and Empress of Brazil on board, arrived here to-day. The Emperor will remain three months in the United States, and he will proceed to California before attending the Centennial Exhibition. The Havelius will arrive in New York about April 20. The Empress will remain in the East during the Emperor's journey through the United States. The Emparor did not land here in consequence of the quarantine, and the Hevilius proceeded to Pernambuco at 5 p. m. buco at 5 p. m.

The end of dispute in regard to the Paraffine Mold miracle, through the mediumship of Mrs. Hardy, of Boston, has come at length. According to the Beston papers of Monday an experiment took place at Paine hall on Sunaay evening before a larve audience, the mold, or glove, of paraffine being wrought under a "wire gauze box," securely locked. The most confirmed skeptics (among them being Mr. S. P. Morie, the sculptor, who was one of the special committee of investigation elected by the andience,) were astiched. This was the test so long demanded by skeptics. Mrs. Hardy's honesty is no longer questioned, and, as the Boston Harald remarks, "she may be said to have fairly proved her claims to a strange and startling power of madiumship."

Child & Maguire, prominent stock brokers of San Francisco, suspended yesterday. MONTPELIER, Vr., March 30,-George Miles

notel at this place was burned to-day. Loss, Abraham Jackson, the Boston lawyer and forger and swindler, was to-day sentenced to ten years in the State prison. The mile-and-a-half dash for 41 000 in San Pran

sco yesterdsy between Chance and Katle Pease was wen by Chance in 2:24%.

Another break has occurred in the direct cable orty or sixty miles from Rye Beach, N. H., and supposed to have been made maliciously. Heary C. Bowen declined appearing before the Plymouth Church examining committee last night. His case will probably be referred to the church to-night.

The State funding board of Louisiana yester-day funded nearly \$1,500,000 of the State debt, including a number of the \$1,000,000 issue of level bonds of 1858, recently declared. A passenger train ran into a passing freight rain on the Cencord railroad, at Concord, N. H. Both engines and several cars were smashed. Three employees were seriously injured. The property holders along the line of the b-street elevated raffrond in New York

ment steamer Lady Head is expected to arrive from Philadelphia on Saturday next to receive the New Brunawick contributions to the Centen-nial Exhibition. New York, March 30 .- The board of aldermen this afternoon authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of \$2,506,606 to help complete the bridge over the East river to Brooklyn, that be-ing New York's remaining quota for that pur-nose.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., March 30 .- The Govern-

New York, March 30 .- The officers of the National Bank of the State of New York obtained a settlement from Richard Patrick, late vice praident, who, it is said, has made an assignment to them to cover the losses the bank sustained.

Hartford was passing by Middletown, on the Connecticut river, the beat missed the draw of the bridge, and arried away a span. The beat was disabled, and a pilot and an otier ware in-The steamer Alice B. Gardner, of Clenfacgos, for Philadelphia, which sailed March 3, en-countered a severe gale March 20, and had to be abandoned. The 22d they signaled the bank Atlants, from Liverpool, and the crew were rescued and brought to Philadelphia.

MADRID, March 30.—The Gibraltar authorities have released the Guarda Cestas recently captured by an English merchantman. The French Chamber of Deputies yesterday appointed a committee to consider the bill restorng to the State the sole power of conferring iniversity degrees.

Constantinople, March 30.—The Levant

Herald announces that the plague has reached Bagbad, where there are ten cases daily. The Egyptian authorities quarantine arrivals from the Persian Guif for fifteen days. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 30 .- The Porte has Lonnow, March 31 - A Berlin dispatch to the Times reports that Herr Volitich, a Socialist member of the Reichstag, has been tried and copylicted at Altona of insulting Prince Bismarck. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Lownon, March 31 -The Paris dispatch of the

LONDON, maren 31.—The Paris dispatch of the Desity Telegram states that in the category of Senators who are to ait five years are thirty-nine Republicans and thirty-six members of the Right, and of those whose term is nine years, thirty-three are Republicans and forty-one members of the Right. Among the latter the Duc De Broglic and the Bonapartists are included. Virginia Railways-RICHMOND, VA., March 30.—The trustees of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railread, under a mortgage of \$15,000,000, to-day filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court, asking, on behalf of the foreign bondholders, the appoint of Charles Perkins, of New York, and Thomas Bocock, of Virginia. to act jointly as receivers. The Supreme Court of Appeals to-day decided that all of the Chesapeaks and Ohio railroad between Richmond and Covington was liable to State taxation.

The Emperor of Brazil.

New York, March 30,-The Board of Aldermen at a meeting this evening referred to the Committee on the Centennial the matter of making preparations to give a fitting reception to the Emperor of Brazil on his arrival here, prior to his vielt to the Centennial Exhibition at Phil-

BALTIMORE, March 30.—A meeting of delegates, representing over sixty German associations, was held to-night at Mechanics' hall, when it was resolved to hold a grand German Centennial jublies on the 8th and 7th of June, consisting of concerts at the Academy of Music, a grand procession and fele champetre, with other lestivities.

Robber Arrested. St. Louis, March 30 .- Rudelph A. Dryer, who absconded about a month ago with between fifty and sixty thousand dollars of the funds of the Farmers' and Traders' Bonk, in this city, of which institution he was cashier, was arrested at Austin, Texas, yesterday, and is now on his way here.

Gen. E. M. Rice's card in yesterday's Na-TIONAL REFUELICAN, wherein he gave the lie direct to Gen. Ouster, has excited the ire of that direct to Gen. Ouster, has excited the ire of that worthy individual and may result in a fight. Gen. Ouster says that he will cane Rice at sight white Rice's irlends say that he is not the kind of a man who would take a caning. It is strange that Ges. Custer was so careless in his statements before the Committee on War Expenditures. He did not state any fact as of his own knowledge. His testimeny was of the severest kind, full of wholesale denunciations, and calculated to impress the listener with the belief that our entire Indian and other organized systems on the frontier are thoroughly corrupted.

There was no Republican member of the committee present when he gave his testimeny. Mr. Bans was ill and confined to his rooms, while Mr. Bans was ill and confined to his rooms, while Mr. Bans was ill and confined to his rooms, while Mr. Bans was ill and confined to his rooms, while Mr. Bans was ill and confined to his rooms, while Mr. Bans was ill and confined to his rooms, while Mr. Bans was ill and confined to his rooms, while Mr. Bans was ill and confined to his rooms, while Mr. Bans was ill and confined to his rooms, while Mr. Bans was ill and confined to his rooms, while Mr. Bans was ill and confined to his rooms, while Mr. Bans was ill and confined to his rooms, while Mr. Bans was ill and confined to his rooms, while Mr. Bans was ill and confined to his rooms, while Mr. Bans was ill and confined to his rooms, while Mr. Bans was ill and confined to his rooms, while was juren from facts within his own knowledge. General Custer when he exist that every officer and soldier knew when he went to the sutler's store to buy supplies that part of the money he paid in finally reached the pocket of the Secretary of War, and that the Secretary of War was a very corrupt and unworthy mn.

If General Custer knows these two statements to be true, then he will be a valuable witness before the Judiciary Oommittee but he says he does not, and that his impressions are gained through the general unwertanding, as he callis it, amo porthy individual and may result in a fight,

THE WORCESTER DAM.

CHERRY VALLEY, MASS., FLOODED TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY

MILES OF RAILWAY TRACK WASHED OUT

MILLS AND BRIDGES SWEPP AWAY

BEAUTIFUL DWELLINGS DEMOLISHED

The following graphic account of the bursting of the Worcester dam and the rushing of a terri-fic volume of water through Cherry valley, a per-fect besom of destruction, was received at two

Woncestus, March 30.—The dam had not given away this morning. The hydrants were kept running all night. The most intense excitement prevailed in the city during the day. Efforts were made to patch the dam during the day, and the fears of the people were somewhat quieted. Channels to drain off the reservoir were dug and the danger became less imminent. Later in the day the water found a new outlet, aside from the first in the gate house, and there seemed to be

creased danger. THE DAM GIVES WAY. Woncester, Mass., March 30.—Thirty feet of the dam gave away at 6:30. The wildest rumors

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Workester, March 30.—It was hoped to-day that the danger from the reservoir dam had been averted, but at 50 clock this, p. m. the water was seen bubbling through the earth of the dam back of the waste gate house. The stream when first noticed was not larger than a man's finger.

It was at once thought that the dam was going. An alarm was given, the men escaped to the side hills, the teams were driven off to places of safety and messengers were sent down through the valley to warn the people that the flood was coming.

and when the earth had all been washed away a hole appearsu in the centre of the wall, and gradually increased, until with one grand crash the wall crumbled, letting of 700,000,000 gallons of water stored behind. The water rushed down the ravine in a solid mass twenty feet high, whirling and rushing at the same time, and the roar was terrible. First in the line of the sweeping flood was the store waste gate house. When the flood struck this it tottered, and then the

the flood struck this it tottered, and then the

KEYSTONE OF THE ARCH DROPPED

out. A corner of the building next gave way,
followed by the wooden roof, which was swept
ouward until drawn into a whirippool, when it
was etushed to match wood and thrown into the
air. The gate-house was tipped over bodily,
and not even a stone of it has since been seen.
Down through a narrow ravine, one hundred
feet wide and one mile long, the flood swept on.
The sides were guillied, fairly dug out clean in
an instant for fifty feet, until the edge of the
embankment was almost perpendicular. Through
the pine woods on one side of the ravine the
waters tore.

The largest trees were twisted around like
straws, pulled up by the roots and carried onward down the decline. The flood tore out
everything in the ravine, and rushed onward to
wards the highway below. A large barn was
taken up bodily and carried about fifty feet when
it struck a tree and was broken into pleces.
Next was George W. Alvey's dwelling house,
one of the finest in the village. The rushing
mass struck this broadside and completely
cleaned out the rear and front walls. The ends
stood and supported the roof, under which the
water foured in a
Solid Stream Twenty FEET High and Thirty

SOLID STREAM TWENTY PEET HIGH AND THIRTY When the dam first broke the gap was about twenty teet in wioth. This increased rapidly after the water had once gained a passage through it, and continued to increase until nearly the entire section, which was eighty feet in width, had been destroyed. The ravine being narrow, however, held the water back, and the water continued to run for three hours before the reservoir was exhausted and the worst of the water continued to run for three hours before the reservoir was exhausted, and the worst of the danger at Cherry Valley, the first village engineered, was aver a subject of the first village engineered, was aver a subject on the opposite side of the road from Mr. Alvey's; this was taken up whole, whirled around on the surface like a top for a time and then sunk down into the water. Three or four other small dwelling-houses were taken up and borne along until they crushed together and sunk out of sight. The waters from the reservoir now reached the brook, and the vast amount of water swept arross and struck a line beyond and was turned towards. Cherry Valley, Jamesville, Lessville, Stoneville and New Worcester.

J. A. Smith & Co.'s woolen mill stoed at the head of this pond, and in front of it was a dam which had withstood many a severe test, but it crumbled under the immense pressure brought upon it, and gave way, and the waters of the pond were added to the aiready uncontrollable mass.

THE MILL, A SERSTANTIAL BRICK STRUCTURE,

the mill., A Substantial be mass.

THE MILL, A Substantial be mass.

THE MILL, A Substantial believe structure, was next struck and crumbled. A short distance below was the Bottomly mill, operated by A. E. Smith. This was a wooden structure, about fity feet (quare, and stood below a dam, which held the waters of a pond above.

When the water struck this it gave way, and the waters of the pond served to still further increase the vast amount which was already sweeping destruction before it. The mill was next struck and lifted bodily to the top of the rushing mass. Only was swept at a terrific rate, whirling and turning in all directions, until it struck ashworth & Jones' mill. This was the best mill on the stream, and one of the best in the county. It was a substantial brick structure, four stories high, with an ell for a bolier house. The Bottomly mill struck this ell with terrific force, knocking it to pieces. The Bottomly mill was completely demolished by the sheek.

The belier-house of Ashworth & Jones' mill was ruined in an instant, and one end of the main structure was swept away.

THE BOILER WAS TAKEN UP

THE BOILER WAS TAKEN UP THE BOILER WAS TAKEN UP and carried along. Soon an explosion was heard above the roar of the flood, and a stream of water was thrown several feet above the surface of anc current. Another explosion followed and another until five had occurred and the boiler was blown to pieces. The next obtacle encountered was the highway to Rochedale. Here the flood struck a small bridge just as a man, named John Kneeland, a resident of Jameswils, was eccessing. He, with his team, was selzed by the flood and swept onward. He, with his team, was select by the flood and awept conward.

A short turn in the stream threw Mr. Kneeland into shallow water, and he was resoued by those watching the progress of the flood. His horse was drowned and the wagon broken into pieces. At Stoneville the dam gave way, and the course of the flood was through a narrow valley, and the roar of the rushing water was distinctly heard for nearly a mile.

over a small dam on the Boston and Albany railroad, justabove the Jamesville depot. When it approached the track, with one tremendous crash the railroad embankment gave way, opening a gap four or five hundred feet long and twenty test deep.

Just before the water struck the railroad embankment at Jamesville, a section of the stream forced its way on to the line of the road, and passing on both sides of the depot rushed ten feet high down the track. The grade being quite steep at this point, a new impetus was given the water, and in its course it lifted the rails and ties bodily from the roadbed and turned them topsy turvy. For more than a mile it rushed headlong, and at list, just before reaching the stone archividge at Curtis pond, it bored a hole down into the roadbed, and made a gap about eight feet long and forty nwe or fitty feet deep.

The water then found its way inte-Curtis' pond. The devastation at this point will be as costly as any along the entire route. The two long and deep cuts will require much time and great expense to repair. THE FLOOD NEXT PASSED

A MILE OF RAILS AND THE are piled up in every conceivable shape, and the road-bed under the north track is washed out in some places three and four feet deep. The branch railroad track was taken up bodily and carried over on to the main road. Trees, stumps and shantles were also thrown down and washed shanties were also thrown down and washed away.

The flood reached Lessville about two hours after the dam broke and struck the Satinet mill, owned by Albert Ourtis, with terrific force. It gave way and crumbled into ruins and the dam was carried away.

Three hours after the dam broke away the aftect was felt at New Worcester. The course of the stream from the recervoir through the other villages is nine miles, showing that the water advanced at the rate of three miles an hour. The first mile, however, was made in three minutes. The first indication of trouble at Curtis' Pond was the rise of the water.

At 9 o'clock the situation was critical, the water having cut a hole through the dam. The Boston and Albany railroad embankment served as a dam, and Webster fugure was rapidly converted into a reservoir. A few minutes past 9 o'clock one end of curtis and Marene's Larger Bitck Shop

as a dam. and westeroir. A few minutes past 9 o'clock one end of curtis and markle's Large Brick shop gave way, failing into the stream. By this time the water in the Curtis pond dam had increased to twenty feet, and soon after the Arcade building tipped over and was left standing on one end. About a quarter of ten the double arch bridge on the Rottorand Albany railroad, below Curtis & Marble's shop, gave way, and a section of the embankment, saventy feet long and twenty feet deep, with it. An outlet was made, and the danger at New Worosster was averted. After the second break in the Boston and Albany railroad the mill of the Wicks Manulacturing Company, at South Worcester, was destroyed.

The water then spread out over a series of meadows, and in the southern part of the city there was a general inundation. No further damage has occurred, and the water is rapidly rebriding. No further damage has covered days, but their trains will run as usual via Ware river, Boston, Harre and Gardner roads.

Miss Shelton, of Marshallton, Iowa, could not get damages of her recreant lover in a broash of-promise suit, but she could and did throw red papper in his eyes as he was going out of the court-room.